

with their inner surfaces exposed, there is distinctly to be seen the row of small teeth along their upper margins, with the large laniary in front and the other three laniaries behind; these are placed at about equal distances from each other.

On not one of these mandibles do I find the slightest indication of a suture which might divide the bones bearing the laniary teeth.

If, as the author of the above-named paper states, our præmaxilla is the alveolar border or dentary piece of the mandible detached from that bone, how does it happen that in all the large series of mandibles of *Rhizodopsis* in my collection the alveolar border or dentary piece with teeth, which is supposed to represent our præmaxilla, is not wanting in any specimen, whilst the præmaxilla, which is much more common in our coal-field than either the maxilla or the mandible, is absent from a good many of the more perfect specimens of *Rhizodopsis* (which is, from the lax connexion of this bone with the cranium, what might have been expected)?

Of the largest specimen the maxillæ measure 1·4 inch in length; their upper margins are injured; the lower, bearing the row of small teeth, are intact.

The præmaxillæ, articulating with the front of the maxillæ, unite together on the median line, forming the fore part of the mouth below the snout; each bone is 1·6 inch in length and 0·2 inch in height next the symphysis, gradually diminishing backwards.

That we have here the real præmaxilla is beyond a doubt.

XIX.—Description of a new Species of Phasmidæ from India.

By Prof. J. WOOD-MASON, Deputy-Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Necrosia menaka, n. sp.

♀. Body elongate, stoutish, of tolerably uniform width throughout. Head large, oblong, parallel-sided; vertex divided by three notches into four tubercles. Pronotum shorter and narrower than the head, flat, with a few minute granules. Mesothorax slightly tapering from the insertion of the legs forwards, granulate above and below and on the sides; its dorsal arc longitudinally carinate, granulate along the top of the ridge and at the edges. Abdomen tapering slightly from the base to the emarginate apex, which carries a longitudinally carinate semioval plate; its terminal segments, dorsal

and ventral, constructed much as in *Necroscia salmanazar*, *N. maculicollis*, and *N. sparaxes*, in all three of which also the sixth ventral segment is furnished at its hinder extremity with a peculiarly shaped process, which serves as the *point d'appui* for the claspers of the male during copulation. Legs long and stout; the fore tibiæ and the femora and the tibiæ of the two posterior pairs subtriquetrous and carinate along the middle of the under surface. Tegmina oval, with but a slight compressed conical elevation of the carina. Wings reaching about to the end of the fifth abdominal segment; the costal area luteous brown, like the body and legs; the costal vein divided at the middle of its length, the two branches uniting again near the extremity; posterior area milk-white, conspicuously tessellated with dark smoky-quartz-colour, all the transverse veinlets being broadly and distinctly margined on each side with this colour.

Total length 3 inches 7 lines; head 3·25 lines, prothorax 2·5, mesothorax 7·25; abdomen 1 inch 8 lines + 4 = 2 inches; antennæ 2 inches 5 lines; wings 1 inch 10 lines; tegmina 5·5 lines; fore femur 12·75 lines, tibia 14·5, tarsus 6·75; intermediate femur 8·5 lines, tibia 9·5, tarsus 5; posterior femur 13·5 lines, tibia 14, tarsus 5·75.

Hab. Southern slopes of the Khasi hills.

Closely allied to *N. salmanazar*, Westw. (Monogr. Phasm. p. 153, pl. xvi. fig. 6), ♀, from the Philippines.

Calcutta, June 26, 1877.

XX.—*On the Mollusca collected during the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76.* By EDGAR A. SMITH, Zoological Department, British Museum.

THE chief interest attaching to the Mollusca obtained during the Arctic Expedition arises from the collections being made at localities further north than any which had been previously investigated.

It is somewhat disappointing, considering that unexplored regions were searched, that only a single new form was procured.

The entire collection consists of thirty-four species. This may appear a very small number; but the difficulty experienced in collecting in such northern climates in a great measure accounts for such small results. It by no means proves that there is any great scarcity of molluscan life in the regions investigated. In all probability, further research will discover